



# LABOR CLARION

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## Mooney-Billings Rally To Consist of Parade And Auditorium Meet

(From San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings.)

Plans for the Mooney-Billings rally to be held Sunday, July 25, at 2 p. m., in the Civic Auditorium, are completed. Twenty thousand workers and progressive people will pack the auditorium to protest the Mooney-Billings frame-up on the twenty-first anniversary of the case. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings have suffered a score of years, but organized labor has stood steadfastly by their defense and will reiterate at the rally its demand for their unconditional and immediate freedom.

Vito Marcantonio, former New York congressman and eloquent champion of civil rights, is flying out from New York to address the meeting. John Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, will preside. Other speakers include Harry Bridges, George Kidwell, H. C. Carrasco of the Railway Clerks, Assemblyman Paul Richie, who led the Mooney pardon fight in the last Legislature; George T. Davis, Mooney counsel, and Herbert Resner, secretary of the Mooney Defense Committee.

### Parade from Embarcadero

Prior to the rally a great parade of organized labor forces will march from the Embarcadero to the Civic Auditorium. The marchers will gather at 12:45 and the parade will start at 1 p. m. Maritime groups will gather as follows: Longshoremen, on Steuart street, between Market and Mission; Warehousemen, on Spear street, between Market and Mission; Sailors, on Steuart street, between Mission and Howard; all other maritime groups, on Steuart street, between Howard and Folsom.

Needle trades groups will gather on Spear street, between Mission and Howard; Culinary workers will gather on Main street, between Market and Mission; San Francisco Building Trades groups will gather on Main street between Mission and Howard; Miscellaneous unions will gather on Drumm street, north of Market; W. P. A. workers will gather on the Embarcadero north of Market street.

A special boat will leave the foot of Broadway, Oakland, at 12 o'clock to take East Bay residents and trade-unionists to the rally. They will gather on the Embarcadero south of Market street immediately on arriving in San Francisco, and will join the San Francisco unionists there assembled in the great parade. Round-trip fare for the boat ride is 25 cents and tickets may be obtained at the boat.

All unions are expected to police their own ranks. When the marchers arrive at the auditorium special seats will be reserved for them on the main floor.

The Supreme Court of California has now had the Tom Mooney habeas corpus writ under consideration for three months. The court has indicated it will not decide the case for another three months. While this delay continues Tom Mooney languishes in San Quentin, a very sick man. Every day he is confined to prison hastens the end which the special interests who framed Tom Mooney would like to see. Just as they tried

to murder Mooney on the scaffold twenty-one years ago, so now they would like to see him out of the way.

### Case Without Parallel

The Mooney case has been an unequalled scandal in the annals of American law. Nothing in the world has ever paralleled the shameless atrocity of two union organizers railroaded to prison because they dared to organize the unorganized. But labor has fought for Mooney and Billings and will continue the fight until they are freed and vindicated. The United States Supreme Court should grant Mooney his freedom when the case comes before it. But first the California Supreme Court must pass on the case, and since the decision will unquestionably be an adverse one, this court should act at once so that the case may be carried to the United States Supreme Court this fall.

The Sunday rally will demand that the California Court make known its decision at once. There is no reason for the delay, other than to forestall the ultimate victory. Labor is on the march. Part and parcel of that drive is the fight to free Mooney and Billings, and freed they will be before many more days have passed!

## Printers Will Remain In Ranks of A. F. of L.

The International Typographical Union will not break from the American Federation of Labor, Charles P. Howard, president, said this week in Portland. He told reporters:

"We could gain no practical benefit by making the change because our union has too many investments to leave behind."

"The printers have only one argument with the A. F. of L. That is the policy of the executive council in assuming dictatorial powers contrary to provisions in the constitution."

"The printers refuse to recognize the authority and are prepared to make an issue of the matter should conditions warrant. We are openly favorable to the Committee for Industrial Organization, but there has been no reason to make a change."

## Better Wages and Conditions Won by Bakers and Confectioners

The Bay District Joint Auxiliary Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Locals 24, 119 and 125, of San Francisco and Oakland, has been successful in negotiating new wage schedules and working agreements for the twenty-six bakeries under its jurisdiction, is the splendid news received from the secretary-treasurer, Mabel Sutton.

The agreements are retroactive from May 1, 1937, and include a 10 per cent wage increase, the forty-hour week, one week's vacation with pay after one year's employment, time and one-half for all overtime, and recognition of seniority rights whenever possible.

The Shredded Wheat Company of Oakland (a National Biscuit Company subsidiary), Waxman's and the Better Biscuit Company now are 100 per cent organized. Forty-eight new members were initiated between May 1 and July 15 of this year, four members were reinstated and four deposited withdrawal cards.

937 Cal. State Library  
Capitol Blvd., Cal.  
Secretary, Cal.

## Forty-Hour Week Is Stumbling Block in Hotel Negotiations

Hotel owners flew their true colors again this week when they rejected the striking unions' demands for a five-day forty-hour week. And with their flat rejection went any hopes for an early settlement of the strike, now in its twelfth week.

On all other matters except this the owners' policy committee and the Labor Council advisory committee, doing the negotiation for the unions, were practically in accord.

Strikers had insisted that the forty-hour week, already enjoyed by other members of the culinary and bartender unions employed in San Francisco, be given employees in the hotels.

They contended hotel workers could not approve of a week longer than the forty-hour schedule while their brother and sister unionists had agreements calling for a shorter set-up.

### Points on Which There Is Agreement

On the matters of recognition for collective bargaining, preferential hiring, permission for union representatives to visit union members on the job, establishment of an adjustment committee to handle employee grievances and a contract effective until June 30, 1941, owners and the strikers were in virtual agreement.

Strike leaders held that the owners refused the forty-hour week not because they were unable to meet such a demand but because they were not yet ready to settle.

Until some reservations are taken to replace the now empty schedule they saw little prospects of immediate settlement. All reservations for the remainder of the summer have been canceled and none have yet been taken for this fall.

### Sounds Like a Threat

But while this belief persisted, James H. McCabe, retiring manager of the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins, told a score of pickets that the hotels would open by August 1 under augmented police protection. That was his parting shot to pickets as he left for the East to assume a new management.

Also in the Nob Hill district occurred an event last week strikers believe may have a bearing on the strike. A woman strikebreaker leaped to her death from the Mark Hopkins, four stories to the pavement below.

With the issues in the strike narrowed to the all-important forty-hour week, strikers declared their need for backing from other unions increased. With victory only that far away, and on such an important issue, there can be no failing now, they contend.

### Strikers Need Funds

Contributions from Council-affiliated unions were not arriving as rapidly as needed, and an appeal for all members to keep up their regular payments was made.

Discussion of the possibility of extending the strike to Class B hotels in answer to the owners' flat refusal to grant the forty-hour week came up before the augmented strike committee.

### NEARLY THIRTY MILLION APPLY

The Social Security Board at the end of June had received 29,954,821 applications for account numbers. New York leads the list with 4,292,366.

## 'Citizens' Committees' Face Prosecution by Labor Relations Board

Senator Wagner of New York has made public his opinion that private citizens sponsoring "citizens' committees" and "vigilante" groups may be violating the Wagner Labor Act.

The National Labor Relations Board, he believes, probably has power under the act to issue an order directly against such citizens if they aid in breaking unions or preventing unionization, as forbidden by the act.

The act provides that its prohibitions against such activities by employers shall apply also to "any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly."

### Fostered by Bethlehem Steel

The issue probably will come before the Labor Board in the complaint against Bethlehem Steel, filed by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. This C. I. O. group alleges Bethlehem Steel fostered a "citizens' committee" at Johnstown, Pa., to break the C. I. O. strike there.

Lawrence Campbell, secretary of the committee and of the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce, denied the charges.

The Labor Board has considered operations of Remington-Rand in setting up a citizens' committee to break a strike last summer.

James H. Rand, Jr., president, perfected this operation, named it "the Mohawk Valley For-

mula," and described it in the National Association of Manufacturers' labor relations committee.

The Labor Board found Rand's activities violated the law.

### Rand's Formula for Strikebreaking

The board described the operation of the "formula" as follows:

"When a strike is threatened, label the union leaders as agitators, discrediting them with the public. . . . misrepresent the strikers as a small minority forcing their will upon the majority. . . . Align the influential members of the community into a cohesive group opposing the strike. . . .

"When a strike is called, raise the banner of 'Law and Order,' thereby causing the community to mass legal and police weapons against a wholly imagined violence. . . . Call a mass meeting of citizens to co-ordinate public sentiment against the strike.

### Urge Use of Theatricals

"Bring about the formation of a large armed police force to intimidate the strikers. . . . heighten the demoralizing effects of the above measure by a 'back to work' movement, operated by a puppet association of so-called 'loyal employees' secretly organized by the employer.

"Fix a date for an opening of the plant through the 'back to work' association. . . . Together with the citizens' committee, prepare for such opening by making provision for a peak army of police by roping off the areas surrounding the plant, securing arms and ammunition, etc. . . .

"Stage the 'opening' theatrically. . . . Capitalize on the demonstration of the strikers by continuing the show of police force and the pressure of the citizens' committee. . . . If necessary, turn the locality into a warlike camp through the declaration of a state of emergency tantamount to martial law and barricade it from the outside world."

### BANS FOREIGN-MADE FLAGS

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, Ohio, has adopted a resolution banning American flags and canes made in Japan and other foreign countries from the 1937 Labor Day parade in that city. Marchers carrying the alien articles will be subject to a fine from their local. The Central Labor Union also voted to protest to the Congress of the United States against the importation of American flags.

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## Agreement Is Reached Between Employers and Building Service Men

Months of negotiations between Building Service Employees' Union No. 87 and Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117 on one side and the Building Owners and Managers' Association on the other resulted last Tuesday in a final agreement on wages, hours and working conditions for approximately six thousand workers.

While the agreement must be ratified by owners of 122 buildings and by the membership of the two unions involved, the representatives of the owners and the unions have respectively agreed to recommend acceptance.

The elevator operators and starters called a special meeting for last night to hear the wage negotiators explain the proposed agreement, and balloting will be held today (Friday) in the union's office at room 306, Musicians' Hall. Owners plan to meet later in the week to approve officially.

The proposed agreement, to be effective three years, provides for adjustment of wages and grievances during the life of the contract by a board of arbitration.

An increase of 15 per cent in the wages of janitors and janitresses, or \$115 a month for the former and \$92.50 for the latter, is provided. A higher rate is provided for foremen. The forty-eight-hour week is agreed to.

For elevator operators and starters a wage increase established new minimums of \$125 for Class 1 buildings and \$115 for secondary buildings, with a six-day, forty-eight-hour week. A higher rate also is provided for foremen.

An important feature of the agreement provides for wage increases retroactive to June 15.

The committees agreed to observe as holidays New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Employees working on holidays or days off are paid time and a half.

### BAN ON ROADSIDE CAMPING

Motorists on camping trips are cautioned in a statement by the California State Automobile Association to observe a recent ordinance passed in Lake County prohibiting camping, cooking, or sleeping along public roads in that area. The ordinance is intended as a health measure as well as for fire prevention. Violators of the ordinance will be subject to arrest on a misdemeanor charge.

### REVERSING THE USUAL ORDER

Superior Judge Emmet Wilson of Los Angeles has issued a temporary order restraining the Long Beach Automobile Dealers' Association from cursing, injuring or otherwise molesting pickets of the International Association of Machinists pending a hearing July 30. The order was based on a petition in which the union charged employees of one dealer attacked the pickets with pipes and wrenches and cursed them.

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—Hear—

VITO MARCANTONIO

President I. L. D., Fiery Orator of New York

Also Shelley, Bridges, Kidwell

Sunday, 2 P. M., July 25

S. F. CIVIC AUDITORIUM

## Portland Cement Plant Agrees to New Scales

The plant of the Pacific Portland Cement Company at Redwood City, said to be "the largest wet process cement plant in the world," was closed on Tuesday last as the result of a strike of machinists who are members of the San Francisco union, Local 68.

Also involved in the strike were carpenters, electricians and the newly organized United Cement Workers, Local 760, all affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The unions have been negotiating with the management for two months, according to Harry Hook, business representative for the machinists, who said the company offered the machinists an increase from \$6 to \$8 a day, with \$9 being demanded. Time and a half for overtime was offered, with double time demanded, he said, and the company wanted continuous operation on a forty-hour week basis, whereas the union asked double time for work on Saturdays and Sundays.

On Wednesday last, after the strike had lasted less than two days, an agreement was reached between the unions and the management under which practically all of the strikers' demands were granted. The plant was expected to resume work immediately.

Under the terms of the agreement the machinists will receive the same wages and conditions as are provided in the San Francisco union scale. This includes \$9 per day, the five-day week, 10 per cent additional for night work and double time for overtime. The carpenters, cement workers and other craftsmen employed in the plant also received increases.

The agreement was a joint one, and all parties were satisfied with its provisions, according to Harry Hook, business agent for Machinists' Union No. 68, who represented the unions.

### Claimants for Old-Age Benefits To Be Assisted by Security Board

A program to assist claimants now eligible for lump sum payments under the federal old-age benefit system of the Social Security Act was announced this week by James B. Cress, San Francisco manager of the Social Security Board.

Cress said his office will make every reasonable effort to locate potential claimants and assist them in preparing necessary forms for filing with the Social Security Board in Washington.

Two types of claimants are entitled to lump sum settlements at this time. These are (1) persons attaining age 65 since January 1, 1937, who have worked at employments covered by the federal old-age benefit system and (2) the estates of workers who have died this year and who worked at a covered employment following January 1.

Lump sum settlements, said Cress, will be computed at 3½ per cent of wages earned from cov-

ered employments between January 1, 1937, and the 65th birthday or the time of death, although account is not taken of that part of a salary or wage from any one employer which exceeds \$3000 in any one year.

Under Treasury Department regulations an employer is obligated to report when one of his workers dies or reaches age 65. These employer reports, transmitted from the Treasury to Social Security Board offices, will be used in locating potential claimants and giving them assistance.

Cress emphasized that lump sum payments are in no way related to public assistance for the needy aged, which is another phase of the Social Security Act and is administered through federal co-operation with the states. Public assistance applicants, he said, should refer their cases to their local County Welfare Department.

## Guild C. I. O. Affiliation

National headquarters of the American Newspaper Guild in New York said this week a total of seventeen units of the Guild had voted in favor of a national referendum on certain actions of the Guild's recent convention in St. Louis.

Thirty thousand non-editorial workers, admitted to the American Newspaper Guild since its St. Louis convention last month, will not participate in a referendum on affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization, Guild President Heywood Broun told Columbus members.

Broun favored organization of non-editorial workers into federated units, he said, "with the editorial workers retaining their own autonomy."

While indorsing the referendum, he suggested that the double-edged question of C. I. O. affiliation and admission of non-editorial workers be divided. A committee of the Columbus Guild was appointed to study the feasibility of such a separation.

The American Federation of Labor intends eventually to set up a new union of newspaper editorial room employers, William Green told reporters this week. Wherever local units of the American Newspaper Guild repudiate John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and wish to remain loyal to the A. F. of L., he said, they will be chartered directly. These local units eventually, he explained, will be combined into a new international craft union.

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## 'Save W.P.A.' Committee Proposes Exposition

A conference called Saturday by the San Francisco "Save W. P. A. Committee" of the W. P. A. white collar workers and the Workers' Alliance called on Mayor Rossi to appoint a citizens' committee to sponsor an exposition of W. P. A. work to acquaint the people of San Francisco with the benefits derived from the W. P. A. program which is now being seriously curtailed.

The American Federation of Teachers, the Maritime Federation Bay Area District Council, the Inter-Professional Association, and the culinary workers' unions now on strike were represented at the conference. The San Francisco Labor Council is expected to indorse the exposition.

Acting on a resolution introduced last week by Supervisor Reilly, the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors voted to recommend to the board that Mayor Rossi be requested to appoint a citizens' committee to sponsor the exposition of W. P. A. work and to provide the Civic Auditorium for a period of three days during the month of August to house the exhibits.

Recent acts of Mayor Rossi in protesting the lay-off of W. P. A. employees in San Francisco indicate that he is in favor of continuing the W. P. A. program in San Francisco at least. Clyde Healy, city engineer, spoke over KPO July 20 in support of the W. P. A. program and the benefits derived by the citizens of San Francisco.

The W. P. A. administration of San Francisco will co-operate with the city in making the proposed exposition of W. P. A. work an even greater event than the similar exposition held in the Oakland City Auditorium, July 10, the first of its kind in America.

A second "Conference to Save W. P. A." will be held Saturday, July 24, at 83 McAllister street, San Francisco. It is expected that a large number of trade unions and civic groups will be represented.

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1937

## Discipline Must Be Maintained

Recent developments in the world of labor reveal that many of the union recruits, and even the leaders of the new unions which have sprung into existence since the Wagner Act went into effect, have but a faint knowledge of the philosophy and traditions of trade unionism; and, what is more important, seem to have no desire to acquaint themselves with them.

Imbued with the parrot-like buncombe of the radical element, that "youth has come into its own," that the men and women who have devoted their lives and service to upbuilding the labor movement are nothing but "old fogies," and that what the labor movement really needs is a scrapping of old and tried men and methods, these "rookies" in the movement attempt to ride roughshod over established laws and regulations of unionism which were evolved from the laboratory of experience, study and accomplishment of three-quarters of a century.

These remarks are evoked by recent happenings in the San Francisco Labor Council, where representatives of unions which have announced their affiliation, or at least sympathy, with the creation of an organization dual and antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor, still retain their membership in the Council and carry on their subversive activities within that body.

A case in point is that of an affiliated organization which recently engaged in an unauthorized strike and boycott. When the Council attempted to reason with its representatives and call their attention to their duty under the laws, officers and members of the Council were abused and slandered in a circular which was distributed among the delegates. Among the slanders was the customary charge of the communists, that the union had been "sold out" by the Council officials, and that these were "the tools of the bosses."

Despite the fact that this union had voted to affiliate with the C. I. O., and its charter under the American Federation of Labor had been revoked, its delegates had the temerity to tearfully appeal to the Council for assistance in carrying on its illegal boycott; and, what is more serious, they received considerable support.

What these persons do not understand or, if they do understand, have determined to ignore, is that unions, in order to carry on their mission in behalf of the workers, must administer discipline. Rules have been made for the authorization and conduct of strikes and boycotts which have been subscribed to by all affiliates of the Council. These provide that no boycott shall be authorized until all unions affected shall have been consulted. This is to prevent a single union, in carrying out such activities, from causing loss of employment to other unions, and even breaking of contracts, in a controversy in which they have had no part, and

which possibly might have been prevented had they been allowed to be heard in the quarrel.

This is what has happened on several occasions: One of several unions whose members were employed in one plant have engaged in negotiations for recognition or for increased wages and better conditions, and has been unable to reach an agreement with the employer. Instead of enlisting the good offices of the other interested unions and the central labor council, a strike has been called and a boycott inaugurated. Naturally, although such proceedings are known to members of the other unions to be contrary to trade union laws and practices, they are reluctant to pass through picket lines, and remain away from work, although not on strike. Because they are not on strike they receive no strike benefits from their unions. And, a serious aspect of such cases, these unions are not consulted upon the terms agreed upon to conclude the strike.

Discipline, without which no associated body of men can safely carry on mutual activities, demands that unions organized in a central body shall be amenable to certain laws and regulations. Otherwise their efforts would be futile. The same adherence to certain laws and regulations is demanded of unions composing a central body as is required of individual members of unions. One of the provisions on the subject of boycotts contained in the constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council is as follows:

"Any affiliated union desiring to declare a boycott which may involve any other affiliated union or unions shall first submit the question to the Council and receive its indorsement thereof, and in such case any union declaring a boycott without complying with the provisions of this section shall forfeit all right to assistance from this Council or its affiliated unions; this Council reserves the right to repudiate any illegal or unsanctioned boycott."

## Put Ban on Labor Exploiting

Amendments to the Walsh-Healey public contracts act if accepted by Congress will prohibit government purchases of goods manufactured under unfair conditions. Such purchases, costing \$2500 or more, must not be the products of sweatshops, of children or of convict labor, and they must have been produced by workers employed not to exceed forty hours a week. Violation of the Wagner act by refusing to bargain collectively with workers bars a contractor from government patronage.

Referring to the provisions of this act, with the proposed amendments, the San Francisco "News" wisely remarks:

"If every housewife would follow suit in her little way and refuse to patronize exploiters of children, women, convicts and workingmen it would not take long to make the government's standard universal."

To which it may be added that the way to carry out the above suggestion is to see that the union label is attached to every piece of merchandise purchased.

## Initiative Trap Abolished

Last year labor was shocked and amazed to see the labor-endorsed sales tax repeal amendment stricken from the ballot by a decision of the California State Supreme Court. The people were denied a chance to voice their opinion as to the abolition of the sales tax, untaxing products in houses, improvements and other labor products, substituting for them a levy on the value of the privilege of holding land.

In spite of the fact that all petitions carried the 100-word title prepared by the attorney general, and a full copy of the complete measure for reference by any signer, and the fact that the twenty-word or short title contained sufficient information to warn signers it was a tax petition they

were signing, it was alleged by the court that this twenty-word short title was defective.

While a suit was brought in the name of a taxpayer, Mrs. B. C. Clark, president of the California P. T. A., credit for the victory was subsequently claimed by the Farm Bureau and the California Real Estate Association, both institutions dominated and controlled by the monopolists of our down-town city and industrial lands and natural resource areas.

So offensive was this action against the sales tax repeal measure that a group, including some opposed to the measure itself, initiated action in the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco to abolish the twenty-word short title so that this could not happen again. In its place will appear the 100-word summary title that has always been prepared by the attorney general. The 1937 Legislature passed such legislation. The short title is no more. A trap has been abolished.

Thus it is admitted that the twenty-word title was not essential to the initiative. Now it can be seen that the California State Supreme Court leaned over backwards in its service to land monopolists who have inflicted the sales tax and other equally burdensome taxes on labor, and prevented them from coming face to face with just retribution. An unimportant appendage was their excuse.

The action is only delayed. A new measure, stronger and more certain than the previous one, is in the making. It will shift taxes from labor and business to the haughty land monopolists, the modern grandees of the State of California. It will tax-relieve home owners and working farmers.

That labor will unite and get behind this measure is a foregone conclusion. This is a tax measure. It knows no race, religious, party or labor division lines. It will stop tax robbery. It will open up nature for labor and make more jobs. It will provide more and better food, clothing and shelter. Labor will produce more and enjoy more of what it produces.

Never was a cause more just. Labor is unified on this tax reform measure.—From the Sales Tax Repeal Association.

The American Civil Liberties Union last week condemned wire-tapping by government officials as "un-American, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and illegal." A letter signed by Ernest Besig, director of the union, addressed to District Attorney Matthew Brady and Superior Judge James G. Conlan, charged that wire-tapping constitutes lawless enforcement of the law and violates the spirit of the constitutional guarantee against unreasonable searches and seizures. The union urged that "such a method of crime detection . . . be discontinued."

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America and the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America function without presidents. These unions have a group of executive secretaries, who act as their executive officers. This is an adaptation of the European form of organization.

Henry Ford's paid puffer, W. J. Cameron, says that industrialists have made all progress and unions have done nothing. Well, labor unions championed and spread the free school; and Uncle Sam himself had to appropriate the money which enabled Samuel Morse to develop the first telegraph.

I. M. Ornburn, former president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, urges all members of organized labor to smoke only "union-mades" and to get their friends to always ask for union label brands.

A life-time of happiness! No man alive could bear it; it would be hell on earth.—George Bernard Shaw.

# Green and Lewis Discuss Split in Forces of Organized Labor

(Text Reprinted from the San Francisco "News")

## By WILLIAM GREEN

It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labor that stability of industrial relations in employment calls for the negotiation of wage agreements through collective bargaining. When said agreements are negotiated they ought to be signed by the representatives of labor and of industry.

A signed agreement is evidence of good faith. Furthermore, an agreement properly drawn, covering hours, wages and conditions of employment, will serve to avoid confusion and controversy.

The American Federation of Labor realizes the difficulties which are met locally when a strike is inaugurated by the C. I. O. organization. Naturally workers, regardless of organization affiliation, are sympathetic to their fellow workmen who engage in a strike to improve conditions of employment.

They usually live together, associate together, and are acquainted with each other in the different communities where strikes occur. The American Federation of Labor has not disciplined or penalized the members of the American Federation of Labor unions locally because of sympathy and co-operation extended to workers on strike, regardless of organization affiliation.

### Inconsistency of Secessionists

Ordinarily, however, unions affiliated with the C. I. O. have no claims for support or assistance from the American Federation of Labor. They ought to become a part of the American Federation of Labor before calling for support and assistance.

It is rather inconsistent for them to ask for the support of the American Federation of Labor when it is the avowed purpose of the C. I. O. to make war upon the American Federation of Labor and to destroy it.

A general strike can not be inaugurated without violating contracts honorably entered into. The American Federation of Labor believes in the observance of contracts and the maintenance of said contracts inviolate. One of the chief assets of the American Federation of Labor is the record it made during one-half century of negotiating wage agreements and maintaining them inviolate.

### Public Won't Tolerate General Strikes

Furthermore, general strikes mean revolution. The innocent victims of a general strike in a community will not long tolerate such action, consequently public opinion turns against strikers when they engage in a general strike. For these reasons the American Federation of Labor can not extend approval to general strikes.

There are no immediate prospects of peace between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. The standing committee created more than eight months ago by the executive council to confer with a committee from the C. I. O. has not thus far been discharged.

There is grave danger that an increase in the membership of organized labor will be offset because of the bitter division which occurred in the ranks of labor. The C. I. O. movement set up as a dual, rival organization to the American Federation of Labor, has created division, discord and hate within the ranks of labor.

As a result of the creation of this dual movement labor has been ripped and torn into warring factions. No reasonable-minded person can fail to appreciate the full significance of this division which has been created within the ranks of labor through the organization of the C. I. O.

### Hope for Eventual Unity

All reasonable-minded men who are members of the American Federation of Labor and who are its friends hope that eventually unity and solidarity will again be established.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held at Denver, Colo.,

beginning October 4, 1937, will decide what further action will be taken toward organizations which have accepted membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The American Federation of Labor has assisted organizations outside the American Federation of Labor. We have always maintained very friendly relationship with the transportation unions.

We desire the right, however, to determine what organizations we will help and what appeals for assistance and help will be refused.

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## By JOHN L. LEWIS

It is the opinion of the Committee for Industrial Organization that signed contracts are the essence of mutual good will between unions and employers expressed in collective bargaining. No verbal contract has any standing in business outside of those verbal contracts between individuals who have supreme confidence in each other.

Business men sign leases and papers of incorporation and sales contracts and it is regarded as good form to sign marriage contracts. Wills are frequently signed. Finally, no treaty of peace, whether to end war or threatened combat, is finally confirmed without being set down in writing. This is usually recognized as common-sense procedure.

In an employer-employee relationship, assuredly the most workable arrangement is one in which a union is recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent. Obviously, no employer could make a different kind of a contract with one group of employees than with another.

A union representing a majority of employees wants to be recognized exclusively by the management in order to insure its right to live and protect itself from the employer's act of organizing counter-agencies to supplant and displace it.

### Defeatist Attitude on Closed Shop

Again, in collective bargaining, it must be remembered that the check-off is not necessarily an essential but is merely a matter of convenience. It can be entered into by mutual agreement between employer and employees' union.

This is also true of the closed shop. The closed shop is not fundamentally necessary. For example, all publishers and printing establishments have closed shop agreements with the printing trades unions. I assume this is because the contracting parties have mutually agreed upon such procedure.

On the other hand, in the coal mining industry, contracts contain no closed shop verbiage. We don't quibble over it and yet an efficient union exists in the industry embracing all the men who work in the mines.

These two items—the closed shop and the check-off—are only incidental to the major problems of collective bargaining. Unfortunately, they are too frequently used as red herrings by the employers and are given a degree of consideration above their actual importance.

In many industries the workers will continue to demand continuation of the check-off arrange-

ments for collecting of dues merely as a matter of business expediency. Just so long as the employers operate their own check-off in deducting from the gross wages of workers all items of company charges—which in many industries is a formidable list—it seems logical that a similar convenience should be afforded the union.

### Check-off "Only One More Deduction"

It is only one more charge—one more deduction from the pay check. Some companies now make a practice of not only deducting fees for equipment—such as mining tools and insurance—but also have checked off for liberty loan bonds or church contributions.

You ask me whether members of the Committee for Industrial Organization who locally support strikes called by the American Federation of Labor or other groups will be encouraged or punished or ignored for their sympathetic activities. This is my answer:

The C. I. O. has never opposed any strike on the part of the American Federation of Labor. It has co-operated everywhere. It is our policy to be friendly to other labor organizations and to assist and aid them in obtaining improvements in their wage structures and working conditions.

### Cynicism in Relation to Peace

Finally, this is the situation regarding the prospects of "peace" between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. Ten of the thirty or more international unions affiliated with the C. I. O. were suspended from the American Federation of Labor.

They were on the receiving end of the act of ejection. They are the injured parties.

Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labor and any such talk of peace must be predicated upon the acceptance of the principles laid down in the minority report to the Federation conference in 1935, demanding the recognition of industrial unions in certain industries.

That is our position. Any talk without this basis is merely futile—waste of time.

Of course, if the American Federation of Labor should desire to join the Committee for Industrial Organization, we would be glad to make known to them the terms upon which they could enter.

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Union label demand protects American industry.

## Don't Leave Your Union Fealty In the Shop

IT IS essential to remember that unionism is not something to be laid aside and forgotten when the workday is ended. Take it home with you . . . take it into your circle of acquaintances . . . into your fraternal society . . . sell it to those with whom you trade.

Printed matter coming into your home should bear this label—



It is the emblem of the seven unions comprising the Allied Printing Trades Council . . . for decades they have been instrumental in maintaining the American ideal of standard working conditions, shorter hours and good wages. These unions will appreciate your demand for their label on all classes of printing.

SAN FRANCISCO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

F. W. STELLING  
W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

California Optical Co.  
Makers of Good Glasses  
ESTABLISHED 1888

Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed  
231 Post St. above Grant Ave. 2508 Mission St., near 21st St.  
2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

## Joint Picnic Sunday

Local No. 40, Millinery Workers' Union, and Local No. 1100, Retail Department Store Employees' Union, will hold a joint picnic on Sunday, August 1, at New Portola Park.

Round trip bus tickets, including admission to the park, are \$1. Tickets must be bought by July 24. Bus and machine caravan will leave the Civic Center Sunday, August 1, at 9 o'clock a. m. Without bus transportation, admittance is 40 cents.

Picnickers are invited to bring a basket lunch, but refreshments will be sold on the grounds. There will be store competitive races, events (open to the public), prizes, contests and dancing from 2 until 6 o'clock. Music by a six-piece orchestra.

Organized labor is cordially invited to attend this picnic. Thousands of tickets have been sold already and everyone is assured of an excellent time, according to Solly Bernstein, chairman of the joint picnic committee.

### UNION-MADE CIGARS

The following is a list of union-made cigars manufactured and sold in San Francisco, and to which attention of the public is directed by the local Cigar Makers' Union and the Union Label Section: Big Buck, Red Seal, El Nativo, Favoritas, Pacific Center, Full Value Palmetto, Bella Roma, Gay Nineties, South o' Market, King Pins, Cuban Seal, El Supremo, La Premier, Carmelita, Professional, A-1 Special, El Capitan, Flor de Cuba, Nemo, Olympia, Our Special, Tanforan, La Strada, La Carlo, St. Carle, Valencia, El Porto, Henry's Havanas, M. & M. Quality, Lord Benstone.

### Cigar Makers and Shoe Workers Extend Demand for Label Goods

Four shoe firms and four brands of cigars were this week added to the list of union label products, it was announced at A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department by Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has notified the department it has signed agreements with the Walter Booth Shoe Company, Watertown, Wis., makers of men's dress shoes to retail at popular prices; Freeman Shoe Corporation, Beloit, Wis., makers of men's shoes to retail at from \$5

to \$6.50; Ideal Shoe Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, makers of misses', children's, infants' and boys' shoes and sandals, and Doerman Shoe Manufacturing Company, South Milwaukee, makers of "Great Scott" shoes for misses, children, infants, youths, boys and little gents.

John J. Mara, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, said that he was pleased that shoes manufactured by these concerns will bear the union stamp.

Ornburn stated that the increased demand for union-made shoes by consumers was an outgrowth of an intense union label campaign being carried on in every part of the country. "The wholesaler and retailer are also demanding the union stamp," he said, "because educated buyers are not purchasing non-union shoes or other non-union products and are not patronizing non-union services."

The Coony Bayer Cigar Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., has signed an agreement with the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The factory is completely unionized and the new brands, "Lady Wayne," "Coony's Broadleaf," "Win Croft" and "La Rienta," will bear the union label of the organized cigar makers.

R. E. Van Horn, international president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, stated that these brands add to a long list of union-made cigars which can be purchased in every locality, and urged labor unionists to give as much publicity as possible to all union label cigars.

### RESOLUTIONS ON STEEL STRIKE

Prompted by the actions of the steel magnates in attempting to "keep the steel mills open, and to 'protect' what they choose to call 'the right to work, but which means nothing more nor less than 'the right to scab,'" Warehousemen's Union 38-44, I. L. A., has adopted resolutions to be forwarded to the President, the press, members of Congress and to the governors of various states asking that: "(1) All struck plants be closed and kept closed until a settlement has been reached; (2) that brutal clubbing and shooting of peaceful pickets cease at once, and (3) that the Wagner Labor Relations Act be enforced to the fullest extent."

### YOUNG WEBSTER REPLIES

"What," asked the teacher of one of her pupils, "do we mean by the word 'plural'?" Pupil—"By the plural of a word we mean the same thing, only more of it."

### GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night Open All Night

### HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk  
3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia  
70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market  
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE  
OUR OWN BAKERY

**W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes**  
Fifty years of fine shoemaking.  
UNION STORE UNION SHOES  
**R. A. French**  
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

### CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices — You Will Be Surprised

**J. ALLEC**  
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## Retail Store Employees

By CARMEN LUCIA

Tuesday, July 13, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, a secret ballot was taken by members of Local No. 1100, Retail Department Store Employees' Union, on an agreement arrived at tentatively between the employers of the major department stores and the negotiating committee of Local No. 1100.

The agreement was voted down by a substantial majority because of the absence of a preferential hiring or union store clause, over the recommendation of the negotiating committee, which had asked for acceptance.

The result of the vote can not be underestimated in view of the recommendation of the committee and also the coercion of the employers in the stores, demonstrating that the spirit of Local No. 1100 is one that is vitally necessary at this period of organization. This display of militancy will undoubtedly influence the employers to reconsider the matter in a more favorable light.

The Woolworth and Newberry 5-and-10-cent stores accepted overwhelmingly the recommendation of its negotiating committee to reject the agreement, and the matter was referred back for further negotiations. The issue at both the stores was also on the question of a "union store."

President Stanley Scott of Local No. 1100 immediately communicated officially with the employers, notifying them of the results of the vote and asking for another conference, which was granted.

Meanwhile the union was successful in breaking up a company union meeting by having some of the members and officials present. The floor was yielded to one of Local No. 1100's representatives after much debate, and the workers were given an explanation of company unionism, exposing the "yellow dog contract" which the employees had been asked to sign.

Another firm already has formed a company union which Local No. 1100 is certain will be dissolved as a result of the campaign being conducted by the union.

Meanwhile organization amongst the women's specialty stores is being carried on intensively, and hundreds of new members have been brought into the fold. Negotiations are now being conducted with several of the stores and an early settlement is expected.

### BANK WORKERS ORGANIZING

Several hundred San Francisco bank workers gathered at Musicians' Hall Tuesday night to attend the first organizational meeting of Bank Employees' Union, Local 20725. The principal speaker was Lawrence Palacios, vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The union label is effective against sweat-shops.

**SAFES**  
Steel Files  
**VISIBLE MEMBERSHIP RECORDS**  
**J. E. TOWNSEND**  
601 MISSION GA. 1009

**REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY**  
Complete Home Furnishers  
ON EASY TERMS  
17TH and MISSION STREETS

William W. Hansen Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin President  
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary  
**UNITED UNDERTAKERS**  
Established July, 1882  
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.  
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL  
Telephone Mission 0267

## Company Union Upheld By Court of Appeals

The United States Court of Appeals, sitting in San Francisco last week, handed down a decision ordering the Pacific Greyhound Lines to obey the Labor Relations Board and reinstate two drivers who had been discharged for union activities.

But in the opinion, by Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, and concurred in by Judge William Denman, it was held that the Labor Relations Board's order to disestablish the company union necessarily must not be obeyed, a decision that no doubt will create a great deal of discussion in labor circles.

Under the ruling, however, the company must cease and desist from dominating or contributing to the support of the company union.

The decision in part upholds the board in its ruling that the drivers, Vincent R. Sager of San Francisco and H. A. Camy of Los Angeles, must be restored to the payroll, from which they were fired, according to the testimony, because they joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which declared it had jurisdiction over the bus drivers.

Asserting the right of an employer to discharge an employee is serious, "because it is an inherent attribute of freedom and essential to the management of a business," Judge Wilbur's decision says in regard to the "cease and desist" order of the Labor Board with respect to supporting the company union:

"The National Labor Relations Board went beyond its powers when it attempted to exclude the drivers' association—the company union—as the bargaining agency for the employees.

"That matter was not germane to the complaint before the board and consequently was not involved in the proceeding and was unauthorized."

## Wage-Hour Bill Endangered by Controversy in Ranks of Labor

Labor's family quarrel seems to be endangering the wage-hour bill, according to Washington dispatches.

William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization have indorsed the bill, but neither has had much time to crusade for it.

The C. I. O., with undisciplined recruits pouring into its ranks, has been absorbed by the new problems they have raised.

In the absence of pressure from the labor groups, Chairman Mary Norton of the House labor committee has been talking about letting it lie over until next fall.

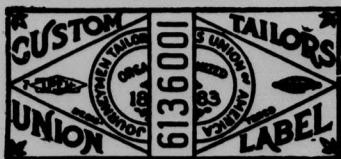
Separate legislation against the use of labor spies and strikebreakers in interstate commerce has been given impetus by the administration action in dropping such provisions from the wage-hour bill.

The prohibitions against using labor spies and strikebreakers were dropped, with committee acquiescence, to cut the bill down to the bare essentials of maximum hours and minimum wages.

### OFFICE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Manager John E. Benson of the California State Employment Service has addressed a letter to the

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor  
1104 MARKET STREET

San Francisco Labor Council stating that the local office, at 599 Mission street, "has listed both male and female stenographers, bookkeepers and other clerical persons whose references have been carefully checked and who in some instances have been tested for their occupational ability," and who can be referred to employers of such service on short notice should the occasion arise. This service is furnished without cost to either employer or employee.

### THEATER PARTIES AT ALCAZAR

The Federal Theater Project is operating the Alcazar Theater, 260 O'Farrell street, San Francisco. More than two hundred actors and theater technicians are engaged in the presentation of high-class theater entertainment. The Theater Project is a division of the Works Progress Administration. Its chief aim is reviving the legitimate theater. To do this attractive reduced rates are offered groups, clubs, associations and parties formed in business organizations. If the show is as good as the newspaper critics say it is, there is an enjoyable evening in store for those desiring to form theater parties. To parties the admission is 40 cents; regular admission, 55 cents.

## Secret Meeting Foiled

A secret meeting of the Santa Cruz City Council and a four-man employers' committee called to prepare an anti-picketing ordinance failed to materialize as conferees were met at the door of the City Hall by a deputation representing every union labor unit in the city.

To the objections of Mayor C. D. Hinkle that the session was to be private the union delegates demanded and were granted access to the meeting chamber on their asserted rights as taxpayers. The four-man employers' delegation, representing the newly formed "Business Administration, Inc.," arrived ten minutes after the union envoys had gained the council chamber and were seated.

"What does this mean?" demanded Stanley Huffman, secretary of the "Business Administration," eyeing the packed chamber. Told by the mayor that the union delegates were present to "sit in" on the caucus, Huffman and his conferees, Gifford Troyer, W. O. Kerrick and Andy Balich, left the room.

"I want to see you out here," Huffman called to the mayor, who left the hall.

"The business delegation has run out on us," announced Hinkle as he returned. The meeting adjourned. The move of the business men was said to be prompted by picketing of a dining room by members of the Culinary Workers' Union.

## WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of  
UNION MADE MEN'S WORK  
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices

### Domestic and Imported LIQUORS

at all four Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET  
119 POST-KEARNY  
615 MARKET  
172 ELLIS  
100 MARKET

## Signal Victory Won Against Kroehler Co.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Upholsterers' International Union of North America have won a considerable victory in their dispute with the Kroehler Furniture Company in a consent decree entered by the company's lawyers before Trial Examiner John P. Lindsay of the National Labor Relations Board at Kankakee, Ill., which settles disputes with the unions at that point, the company's headquarters.

The company, which is one of the largest furniture manufacturers in the United States, with plants scattered throughout the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, has hitherto been one of the outstanding enemies of organized labor.

Under the Kankakee decree the company agrees to reinstate nineteen employees who were union officials and stewards discharged on September 30, 1936, at the end of a sixteen-day strike "because of a conspiracy to retard production." The decree also awards total back pay of \$12,500 to the nineteen men.

In addition, one Neil Cecil ("Red") Vickery, a notorious strikebreaker and former pugilist, and seven of his "athletes" must leave the employment of the company, under the terms of the agreement.

The unions are recognized for collective bargaining purposes and the company agrees to submit to the rules and regulations of the National Labor Relations Board, which it had previously flouted.

"Red" Vickery had the title of "recreational and athletic director" for the company. He and his coterie of "athletes" picketed union meetings in attempts, it was charged, to intimidate the employees. Details regarding Vickery's criminal record were produced in evidence before the examiner of the National Labor Relations Board.

Phone UNderhill 4127

UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

### The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours

Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

### Co-operation . . .

This is the foundation on which the success of the A. F. of L. has been built. Knowing all loyal UNION men wish to co-operate, we offer Racine shoes Union made since 1902, made by skilled Union craftsmen of fine American materials, correctly styled for appearance, fit, comfort and long wear. Do your share and buy a pair.

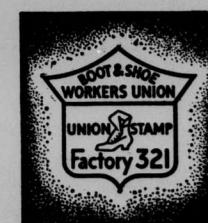
WORK OR DRESS SHOES . . .

\$4.00 - \$6.50  
UNION CLERKS

### BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412  
MISSION  
STREET  
(Near 20th)  
CHARGE  
ACCOUNTS  
SOLICITED



## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Though there were outdoor attractions galore and the day itself was perfect, so far as the elements were concerned, last Sunday's meeting of the Typographical Union was well attended. A resume of the proceedings of the session follows: The meeting opened at 1:10 p. m. with the roll call of officers, which showed only one of the official family absent. . . . The membership statement revealed an enrollment of 1495 on July 17 as against 1500 on June 20. . . . Propositions for membership coming from H. E. Crosby, M. M. Elkins, W. M. Golgovac, N. E. Rey, M. R. Silk, A. Sultan and C. Vojkovich were given their preliminary introduction. . . . The apprentice committee presented an interesting report on the progress of the twelve apprentices examined at its July meeting. Its recommendations as to ratings accredited the young men and its findings as to their status in other respects were approved. . . . M. B. Halvari, H. E. Jackson, A. I. Langrell and E. P. Marnell were admitted to journeyman membership. Further time was granted the membership committee to consider the applications of John Karavos, Thomas Kennedy, S. W. Netherton and J. F. Rosemont. . . . The petition of Albert F. Meyer for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council was favorably considered. . . . The request of Felix J. Weiler, Jr., for an honorable withdrawal card was complied with. . . . The report of the canvassing board on the result of the run-off election for the office of president, held June 30, was adopted. . . . The union's representatives on the Allied Printing Trades Council legislative committee reported the proceedings of the meeting which that body held in Stockton July 12. The report was received and filed. . . . A substantial appropriation for the benefit of the striking culinary workers was voted. . . . Action on a proposed amendment to the rules of the Allied Printing Trades Council relative to the use of the union label of that body was deferred one month. . . . Following a comprehensive report of the label committee outlining its activities in detail, a sizeable sum was appropriated to continue its work. . . . A book and job contract which had been in process of negotiation between the union and the San Francisco Employing Printers' Association for several months was adopted. No change was made in the new agreement from the one which expired more than a year ago, but which was continued during the negotiations under the terms of an arbitration agreement, relating to wages, hours and working conditions for journeymen. Some revision was made in the curriculum of both five and six-year apprentices, and a wage schedule set up for six-year apprentices. Negotiations were opened by the employers when they submitted a proposition calling for a reduced wage. The date of termination of the new contract is tentatively set as of December 31, 1938, the actual date being optional with the union if it desires to make it simultaneous with the time of the expiration of contracts which the association has or may have with the Bookbinders' and Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Unions. The new agreement becomes effective Friday, July 23. . . . An application for admission to the Union Printers' Home was approved. . . . The following officers were installed by the first vice-president: President Geo. S. Hollis, Executive Committeeman H. J. Benz, Trustee E. A. Eickworth, I. T. U. Alternate Delegate Thomas S. Black, Label Section Alternate Delegate E. J. Gann. . . . A proposed plan for the relief of the union's unemployed members was intro-

duced and referred to the executive committee. . . . The meeting adjourned at 5:25 p. m.

The reported death of Walter A. Young, a former member of Typographical Union No. 21, at Davenport, Iowa, has been confirmed. Mr. Young was stricken with a heart attack and succumbed while walking in one of Davenport's thoroughfares on July 12. He was admitted to the Union Printers' Home some months ago from San Francisco. He had vacated the Home and was en route to Chicago when stricken, it is understood. Announcement of his death was a shock to his numerous friends in San Francisco printing circles, who had been informed he had responded nicely to the treatment administered at the Home and was in good health when he left it and started eastward.

Comes this flash from Frank S. Carmona, who started on a world tour some weeks ago: "Just a word letting it be known I am still running. Am now in the big town of London; went down to 'Newspaper Row,' which is called 'Fleet Street,' where printers are many and wages poor."

Bruce Gentry, formerly in the printing business at San Francisco and later with the Rydal Press at Santa Fe, N. M., has joined the staff of H. Wolff, book manufacturers at New York, as a designer and production supervisor."—"Pacific Printer and Publisher," July issue. (Mr. Gentry is a former member of Typographical Union No. 21.)

The Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco gave a luncheon last Tuesday at the Commercial Club in honor of Carl Purington Rollins, printer to Yale University. Mr. Rollins is scheduled to give a series of lectures at the University of California on "The History of Printing and Its Influence on Civilization." In the brief talk Mr. Rollins made at the luncheon he paid a high compliment to San Francisco, saying it was a city with a wealth of natural beauty to inspire the production of fine printing, for which it was justly noted in the world of graphic arts.

John E. French, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, has taken over the composing room of the Roche Printing Company at 604 Commercial street, while the pressroom has been acquired by Ted Lyon. The business is to be conducted under the name of the Montgomery Printing Company.

The patience and perseverance of David McAleese, foreman of the "Wall Street Journal" composing room, and Paul O'Rourke, instructor of printing at Marina Junior High School, were rewarded last Sunday, when they hooked two 25-pound and two 10-pound salmon while fishing off Duxbury Reef, near Bolinas Bay. They were not criticized for violating the Sabbath by those friends with whom they shared their catch, but they probably will remember for a long time what the less fortunate of their intimates had to say about their reprehensible conduct.

O. E. Wilbur succumbed to a sudden heart attack last Tuesday night while on duty as a proofreader on the "Examiner." Details of his funeral arrangements were not obtainable at the Labor Clarion's copy-closing hour.

A member of No. 21 reports having registered his protest against the use of non-label printing by a store with which he was dealing. On again entering the place, his presence being unknown, he heard the proprietor phoning his printer and making emphatic protest against omission of the union label. Keep up such effective work—everybody. Use your union-earned money to your own and your fellow union members' advantage.

Patrick J. Haltigan, reading clerk of the House of Representatives for the past seventeen years, who died recently in Washington, went to the national capital in 1889 and worked as compositor and proofreader in the Government Printing Office for eleven years, during which period he studied at Georgetown University and received his law de-

gree. He was the first historian of the Washington Typographical Union.

Ralph Titus, president of Sacramento union, was a visitor at last Sunday's meeting of No. 21. He reported normal business conditions in his jurisdiction, a new foreman on the "Morning Union" coming from Santa Rosa, and on his own activity in recent weeks in aid of organization work among cannery workers in that district under auspices of the State Federation of Labor.

When the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs was opened in 1892 it was a rather bleak place. It consisted merely of the bare building and grounds, but at that time it was much better than many printers had known. A visit was made by Messrs. Brown and Freeman, members of the Newswriters' Union. They called on the printers and stereotypers, who were then in the I. T. U., and stated because of lack of amusements the old printers at the Home could do nothing but grouch, which they did emphatically. So a joint committee made up of the two newsmen, Henry Breese of the stereotypers and Joe Brown and Willis L. Hall of the printers, was directed to get the money and supply amusements for the Home residents. An appeal sent all over the country resulted in the collection of more than \$100. First cards and checker and chess games were sent. After that a pool table was bought. Last, in consultation with Pinky Schuman, superintendent, a barber chair was bought and sent down. That took all the money, but the Home residents from that time on have had something to furnish a little entertainment in their otherwise monotonous lives.

It's rather curious to note that the Golden Gate Bridge had its beginnings thousands of years ago. From the beds of oyster shells at Redwood City, 25,000 to 50,000 years old, cement has been made for the structure. Those oyster beds were formed back in the Carboniferous era, when this section was teeming with animal and vegetable life. Being undisturbed for centuries, the oysters lived and died, leaving beds of shells ten to fifteen feet thick scattered over many square miles of what is now San Francisco Bay. About ten years ago the Pacific Portland Cement Company began operating its million dollar plant there to use the oyster shells for cement. The very first of that product used in the Golden Gate Bridge went into the foundations. It was made under the supervision of W. R. Kleckner and was tested by Emory E. Smith. From that first lot a number of small pancakes of cement were made as souvenirs. One was given to each member of the bridge commission and from the few extras one was given to Willis L. Hall of the "Chronicle" chapel. Hall prizes it highly as a souvenir of the very first work done practically for the bridge. As the cement plant cost considerable, it is a pretty fair guess that the beds of oyster shells will last for some centuries in Portland cement making.

P. W. (Pat) Pattison, who recently vacated the Home, is now in Los Angeles and showing up on the various papers and broadside printing establishments in that city. In a recent letter to the writer "Pat" states he arrived in L. A. June 1 and after resting for a few days started showing up. Pat reports L. A. slipboards filled up to capacity, and work not so plentiful just now. Reports "Steve" James working on the "News." "Pat" states his weight was 190 when he arrived in L. A. There's a sample of good Home treatment and care.



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JOINT COUNCIL  
of  
TEAMSTERS

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SECRETARY - WM. A. CONNOLLY  
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## Editor Smith Replies

Editor Labor Clarion:

I note with considerable interest the article on Page 4 of the July 16 issue of the Labor Clarion, entitled, "Advocacy of Violence Won't Help."

To me the article contains much of the good sense which I know to be inherent in the constructive leadership of the trade union movement in this city. I note with interest (what I consider to be sound) the support of my arguments in the article of Sunday, July 11, provided, as you say, that the statements "contained therein be true." I note that you say (and this I consider sound likewise) that "if untrue the 'Chronicle' and Smith should be brought to task for a tremendous injustice done to the labor movement."

I thought it perhaps might interest you to know that I make a personal practice of predinating my writings upon what I have seen with my own eyes and never upon the statements of others relative to particular occurrences. This principle I adhered to in the case of my articles on the Salinas situation last September, in spite of the fact that some elements in this and other communities insisted that what I had seen was "untrue." And this principle was adhered to in the case of the front page editorial referred to in your story of July 16. As I stated in my article, I stood and watched the demonstration for some minutes and subsequently circulated for a longer period of time through the crowd of people which likewise had gathered to watch.

Obviously, from the tone of my article, I felt certain it would be clearly understood that I by no means considered what we might call the Manx incident as important in itself. Its importance, as indicated by the general tone of my article, I feel, lies only in the fact that it was a manifestation of the type of demonstration which is in danger of brewing a deep and dangerous reaction in the public mind.

The fact constantly in the back of my mind these days is that there are a good many millions of ordinarily silent people in this country who are not affiliated with any trade union organization. One of the most important factors which will govern the degree of success of trade union campaigns for economic and social advance is the degree of sympathy within this group, generally referred to as "the public."

I note that you did not quote my article in full, but observe that you say "it seemed strange" that I had no word of condemnation for the incendiary language and activities of Mr. Harvey Toy. I think if you will reread the article in full you will find that condemnation. You will find also the direct statement that those who might come to agree with Mr. Toy's brand of foolishness are not intelligent, either.

Perhaps that was not sufficient condemnation, but I feel certain it should be clear that the article was not concerned primarily with that point. I am sure that my personal position in regard to vigilantism has been clearly established in the recent past by my writings on the Salinas situation and the tar and feather incidents in Santa Rosa some bit prior to Salinas. This position is not altered as of today.

If, as you say, it is possible that Mr. Toy took my "Chronicle" article as a justification for his own advocacy of violence, I believe you will have to agree that that would be less due to any view expressed in the article than to Mr. Toy's own intellectual and emotional makeup. I do not enjoy the privilege of personal acquaintance with Mr. Toy, so therefore am inclined to analyze his intellectual and emotional makeup with complete objectivity.

In any event, the main purpose of this letter is to give you my direct personal assurance that the motivating factors behind my articles were, from my point of view, looking to the best interests of constructive trade unionism. With these motivating factors in mind, I am personally determined

to wield every influence at my command toward the absolute beating out of the smoldering fires of vigilantism on one side, and the absolute beating out of the flames of rowdyism and beef squadism on the other. Sincerely yours,

PAUL C. SMITH,  
Executive Editor "Chronicle."

### Substantial Increases Shown in State Employment and Payrolls

The July, 1937, number of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," issued by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows continued gains in factory employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings. Statistics based upon reports received from 1737 representative identical manufacturing establishments throughout the state show for June, 1937, as compared with June, 1936, increases of 12.2 per cent in employment, 13.6 per cent in total number of man-hours worked, 24 per cent in the total volume of weekly payrolls, and 10.5 per cent in average weekly earnings.

In June, 1937, in factories throughout the state, the average number of hours worked per week was 39.3; the average hourly rate of pay was 73 cents; and the average weekly earnings per employee was \$29.04.

Among the industries for which increases in employment were reported considerably in excess of 12.2 per cent for "all industries" were the following:

Industries	Per Cent of Increase in Employment June, 1936, to June, 1937	Employ- ment rolls
Transportation equipment, including aircraft and parts.....	21.1	20.6
Lumber and allied products, including furniture .....	19.8	43.4
Metals and metal products.....	17.8	31.8
Stone, clay and glass products.....	16.0	30.1

For public utilities, the comparison between June, 1936, and June, 1937, shows an increase of 12.2 per cent in employment, 16.8 per cent in payrolls, and 4.1 per cent in average weekly earnings. For the same period, the increases reported for wholesale and retail trade were 5.9 per cent in employment, 15.5 per cent in payrolls and 9.1 per cent in average weekly earnings.

In June, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, employment increased one-tenth of 1 per cent, payrolls increased six-tenths of 1 per cent, and average weekly earnings increased five-tenths of 1 per cent.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

There was a good attendance at the July meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18. The union voted to parade on Labor Day as a unit of the Allied Printing Trades Council. President Del Carlo appointed Arthur Berliner, Duncan Ross, Joseph Stocker and Ray Gaskill as a Labor Day committee. Four job shops made application for the label. H. Helms deposited a traveler from Los Angeles. The union now has a membership of one hundred—a gain of nine members in the past several months.

George Murray and W. D. Williams have returned to work from their summer vacations.

Eugene Pritchard and wife have gone to Guerneville for a two weeks' vacation.

Al Barbrick and family are on a vacation to Mexico.

John J. ("Lefty") O'Connor, after several months' illness from lung complaint, passed away at his home in this city on July 16. He was 59 years of age. A widow and other relatives survive him. Funeral services were conducted from a local Catholic church on Monday, July 19. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Advices at hand are to the effect that the question of secession from the M. T. D. U. is becoming a live topic of discussion in a large mailer union not far from New York.

A rumor, as yet unconfirmed officially, is that there is a strong probability of a mailer organizer soon to be placed in the field for the purpose of assisting I. T. U. organizers in the organizing of the unorganized mailers.

A good subject for discussion at the forthcoming Louisville convention would be the question of some mailer unions placing a "head tax" on travelers. A careful reading of the I. T. U. law governing traveling cards shows the "head tax" to be in conflict with I. T. U. laws and illegal.

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## S.F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 16, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President J. F. Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Automobile Painters 1073, Ernest W. Lewin vice Edward M. Sullivan; Structural Shopmen 472, William Sanders, T. H. Trueman; Janitors 87, Al Lorenzetti, George Hardy, Myrtle Pine, Harold Matlock, Luther Daniels, Ellis Cheney, Herman Eimers, Al Bowler, William Griffin, William Lee; Corrugated Fiber Products Workers, Homer Wingo; Electrical Workers, C. Swanson, L. Mantler, F. Raye, C. West, G. Richards, E. Porath, L. Eagan; Fur Workers, N. Billardello vice Gordon Stein; Hospital Workers 19816, Alfred Hurson vice William Cooper; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, J. O'Neil, R. Evans, J. D. Follette, J. A. McLaren, J. E. Ferguson; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, C. F. May, E. B. O'Grady vice Williamson, John Glashen; Hoisting Engineers 59, Victor S. Swanson, T. M. Bynon, Pat Clancy; Painters 19, James B. Gallagher; Production Machine Operators, Stanley Williamson; Retail Delivery Drivers, Charles Rourke, J. W. Burke; Retail Department Store Clerks, Charles Corey, John Myers, vice E. Von Herman, E. Cahill; Warehousemen 38-44, Warren G. Denton vice Frank Gomez. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Letters from Congressmen: From Havener, stating he will comply with request of Steam Shovelmen in regard to H. R. 7200, amending same to cover all public work; Welch, Havener and Senator Johnson, in support of Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill, also in support of H. R. 7537, retroactive pay for claims for longshoremen at transport dock. Civil Service Janitors 66, stating they are on record in support of A. F. of L. on C. I. O. issue, also thanking officers for handling issue of substitutes for janitresses before Civil Service Commission. Elevator Operators, announcing agreement signed by Eagles' Hall.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Telegram from Cleaning and Dye House Workers, relative to revocation of charter of Local 9 in this city. Application of Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders for boycott against Fawn

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Forde's Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

J. C. Hunkin's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.

Restaurant, 2050 Van Ness avenue. California State Federation of Labor, informing this Council of revocation of charter of Filling Station Employees 20379. Machinists 68, notice of intended strike against employers in typewriter and office equipment industry. Automobile Mechanics, complaint against Marina Battery and Electric Company, 3260 Fillmore. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen 410, complaint against Hastings clothing store. Application for indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Machine Production Workers 20444 with William Wallace Company. Donations to hotel strikers: Brewery Workmen No. 7, \$100 to hotel strikers (omitted last week in Labor Clarion); Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks, \$20; Bakery Wagon Drivers 484, \$100; Building Service Employees 87, \$375; Shipfitters 9, \$35; Butchers 508, \$100; Corrugated Fiber Products Workers, \$50; Elevator Operators and Starters 117, \$140.50; Hospital and Institutional Workers 19816, \$25; Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen, \$200; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, \$25; Mailers, 18, \$19.25; Mailers 18, \$18.25; Masters, Mates and Pilots 40, \$50; Molders 164, \$50; Motion Picture Projectionists, \$25 (total to date \$150); Photo Engravers 8, \$10; Plumbers 442, \$100; Printing Pressmen 24, \$25; Theatrical Stage Hands, \$25; Street Car Employees, Division 1004, \$250; Window Cleaners, \$50. Donations to Mooney and Billings Defense Fund: Tailors 121, Kalamazoo, Mich., \$2; Escanaba Central Labor Council, \$2; Brewery Workers 185, Miami, Fla., \$5; Fort Frances, Ontario, Trades and Labor Council, \$5; Bus Drivers, Division 1095, Jackson, Mich., \$5; Carpenters 931, Dalles, Ore., \$8.36; Papermill Workers 163, Three Rivers, Quebec, \$5; Street Car Men, Division 19, Colorado Springs, \$3.50; Carpenters 188, Yonkers, N. Y., \$10; Central Labor Council, Tacoma, \$438.61; Coopers 30, Milwaukee, \$5; Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, \$10; Automobile Workers 149, Philadelphia, \$10; Wheel and Wagon Workers, Peru, Ill., \$2; Machinists 1249, New Britain, Conn., \$10; Progressive Miners 128, Christofer, Ill., \$3; Molders 152, Newark, Ohio, \$5; Brewery Workmen 13, Troy, N. Y., \$10; Machinists 119, Newport, R. I., \$5; Musicians, Peoria, Ill., \$5; Tailors 97, Duluth, \$2; Alameda County Building Trades Council, \$5.

Resolution of Cannery and Preserve Workers, protesting against police interference with picketing, and taking sides in dispute between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. After debate referred to the executive committee by a vote of 202 ayes to 145 noes.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Complaint of Garage Employees against Market Street Auto Wash, laid over. Exposition Committee of P. W. A. Workers' Alliance called and requested a committee of Council appear with them before Board of Supervisors to solicit support of their plan for exposition of work and program; Council sent two members of its executive committee, Delegates McGuire and McDonough, to attend hearing before the board and report back to committee. Controversy of members of Boot and Shoe Workers 320, of an internal character, dealing with voting right, referred to President Shelley for investigation. Committee recommended appointment of a committee of five to act with officers of Council for the purpose of proposing any necessary amendments to the Council's constitution and by-laws, before new supply is printed. Committee recommended that secretary's automobile be traded in for a new one. Report concurred in.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Committee recommended that Council act favorably on application for affiliation of the Underwriters' Fire Control Laborers and the seating of their delegate, Laurence M. Dolan. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary unions are still on strike in the hotels, and request all to continue their contributions for the support of the 3200 people on strike; strikers are standing firm, and thank all who support them. Teamsters 85 donated \$500 to the strikers. Department Store Employees have voted to refer back to committee agreement

for further negotiations with the employers, and will hold a conference next Tuesday. Laundry Workers report that the membership has voted to indorse the policies of the American Federation of Labor. Plumbers No. 442 voted to place a dollar assessment on members in behalf of the strikers against the hotels. Textile Workers 2532 donated \$25 to hotel strikers. Longshoremen report that charges have been placed against their delegate, Kullberg, and that a trial will be held on same, and that in the meantime they have withdrawn him as delegate. Electrical Workers No. 6 have consummated a new agreement granting an increase in wages of \$1 a day and double time for overtime and other betterments. Ladies' Garment Workers are negotiating with Gantner & Mattern for an agreement, and have President Shelley acting with them in the negotiations. Production Machine Operators donated \$25 per week to the hotel strikers. Filling Station Employees have returned to work in two shops, and are making progress. Park Laborers report an increase in wages has been granted them by the Park Commission. Building Service Employees 87 are making progress in their negotiations for a new agreement, and have settled their controversy with Playland at the Beach, and they thank officers of Council for assistance. Ship Scalers report having levied a 25 cents weekly assessment for the hotel strike; will parade on Labor Day, and have negotiated agreement with fish reduction ships. Web Pressmen No. 4 have negotiated a new agreement with newspaper publishers, gaining priority and employment. Cannery and Preserve Workers still maintain their strike at the Tea Garden cannery and thank all who have donated to their support. Street Car Employees No. 1004 report that they have contributed \$750 to the support of the culinary strike against the hotels; they report that they favor the consolidation of the street car systems in this city. Cigar and Liquor Clerks signed up the Bouquet Cohn cigar stores. Fruit and Vegetable Clerks are donating \$20 a week to the Culinary Workers, and \$20 a week to the Cigar and Liquor Clerks. Can Workers donated \$50 to the culinary workers on strike, and will hold their dance at California Hall to raise money for the same cause. Chauffeurs' Union report that they have signed up agreements with all the companies in the city.

Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: The meetings of the Labor Day Committee will be held each Saturday evening at 8 o'clock until Labor Day, September 6, 1937.

J. A. O'C.

### BOILERMAKERS' OFFICIAL PASSES

"Joe" Reed, well-known and popular official of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, passed away in Los Angeles this week. For some thirty-seven years "Joe" had been vice-president of the International Union, and was known as an energetic and successful worker in the cause of labor. He had many close friends in San Francisco and the Bay area.

Local No. 6 of the Boilermakers also reports the recent death of James Patrick Healy, one of its well-known and respected members. Among surviving relatives is a son who is business agent of the Lathers' Union.

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## Shelley Urges Peace In Speech to Council

Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council listened to a forceful plea for peace in the ranks of labor from John F. Shelley last Friday night.

After a heated debate on a motion to send a protest to the police department against convoying alleged strikebreakers through picket lines it was referred to the executive committee. But before the final vote there was a flood of charges in connection with the cannery workers' strike.

President Shelley, taking for his text statements by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, printed in the daily papers, said:

"Sometimes I think it would be better if Green and Lewis were out in the Sahara desert somewhere—and I know how much I'm putting myself on the spot in saying that."

The debate largely centered about the revocation of the charters of cannery workers with C. I. O. affiliations and chartering new A. F. of L. groups by E. D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

"The Labor Council," said Shelley, "is not responsible for what Vandeleur is doing, and I personally am not in accord with what Vandeleur is doing."

Labor organizations, he urged, should think of the members and not permit themselves to be involved in such disputes.

Shelley recited that at three meetings of the Council other activities had been practically at a standstill because of the factional dispute, and he told of efforts to keep the Council intact.

He spoke of current referendums of some unions to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join the C. I. O. and said, "I wonder sometimes if the sooner the C. I. O. unions take the final step and set up their own body is not the proper thing to do."

Shelley added he did not in any way condone the use of police to move strikebreakers.

John A. O'Connell, Council secretary, in urging delay through sending the resolution to the committee, declared: "Since Vandeleur has been charged with herding 'finks,' he should have his day in court."

The motion to refer the question to the committee was carried, 202 to 145.

## Quarter Million Without Jobs In Nation's Theatrical Industry

The terrible havoc which unemployment has imposed on the employees of the theatrical industry was poignantly revealed in compilations prepared by the theatrical unions in New York for presentation to Harry Hopkins, W.P.A. administrator in Washington, to persuade him to rescind

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SHOP 204

the heavy employment cuts scheduled to become effective in connection with the new unemployment relief appropriation bill.

According to the figures, of the 500,000 people in the show business today practically 50 per cent, or 250,000, are unemployed. Of this vast jobless army it was alleged that less than 10 per cent are employed on W.P.A. projects.

The union representatives challenge the claim that private industry is able to absorb the Federal Theater Project workers. Reliable theater men said private industry is in no better position to absorb them now than it was at the inception of the W.P.A.

## "Tremendously Rapid" Progress Of A. F. of L. Organization Work

The American Federation of Labor has marshaled nearly one thousand five hundred professional and volunteer organizers in opposition to John L. Lewis' C. I. O., Lewis G. Hines, A. F. of L. organization director, said in Washington last week.

Hines explained that in addition to about two hundred A. F. of L. organizers he had at his call 1237 "volunteers"—employees of local and international unions.

"Tremendously rapid" progress was reported by Hines, who said that 187 new A. F. of L. "federal" locals were formed in June.

He said the June increase in A. F. of L. membership was 98,000, making a ten-month gain of 662,000. Thirty applications for new unions, received since July 1, are now on A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison's desk for action.

## EXPORT OF HELIUM

The committee on military affairs of the lower house of Congress has approved a bill for the purpose of exporting helium for commercial purposes under the supervision of the National Munitions Board and three cabinet officials. The bill came about because of the recent disaster to the dirigible "Hindenburg" and because of the fight put up by Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin expert. He said that it was necessary, in order that lives and ships would be safeguarded, that the United States sell helium to other nations.

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## Cannery Workers' Pay Discussed at Meeting

A mass meeting attended by two thousand members of the Santa Clara County Cannery Workers' Union was held in the Civic Auditorium at San Jose last Monday to discuss negotiations with employers for a 10 per cent wage increase and other demands.

Discussion of hours occupied most of the meeting time. The group did not ratify demands approved by canners at a meeting in Oakland last week.

A schedule of working hours included: An eight-hour normal working day with allowance for an increase to ten hours during the peak periods; from ten to twelve hours, time and a half pay; over twelve hours, double time; time and half pay for Sundays; no limitation of workers in the number of working hours.

State Federation of Labor Secretary Edward Vandeleur will continue to press demands for an increase in wages. Meanwhile, another meeting with employers is slated to be held in Oakland.

Nowhere has history demonstrated that a voice speaking out for peaceful settlement gains in effectiveness in insuring peace by using a cannon for a megaphone.—Baltimore "Sun."



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## Progressive Views of Local Business Man

A modern social point of view in the relationship between employer and employee was urged by R. D. Carpenter, vice-president of I. Magnin & Co., San Francisco merchants, at the opening session of the annual five-day conference for junior business executives at Stanford University this week.

"We are living in a new social era," said Carpenter. "We must adjust our business so that we will know more about what is going on down below."

He told the two hundred delegates that proper wages should be paid in depression times as well as during more favorable periods, and appealed for a deep sympathy with labor. He advocated employers' adoption of a general interest with the "human beings they employ."

"When you solve these personal problems, you are going to become an important factor in your own business," he said.

### Shelley Gives His Views

"Labor hasn't done enough in setting up educational features among its own members in industrial problems," said John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, at the second day's session of the conference. An education in the problems of industry today was prescribed for labor by the speaker.

Participating in a round table discussion on the aims and methods of labor Shelley said that differences between employer and employee might be avoided by education of the workers in the problems of industry.

Shelley decried the present fight between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., but predicted a "semblance" of order would be reached within the next six months.

"One of the saddest things in the labor movement today is the fight between labor men. It is not a sound policy either for labor or management. It has created a dangerous situation that industry, labor and the country in general will have to face," Shelley declared.

### Unemployment Reserves Commission

#### Promulgates New Order on Reports

California employers will not be required to furnish their 1936 payroll totals to the Unemployment Reserves Commission if they have not kept the figures.

This announcement was made by Carl L. Hyde, executive-director, following action of the commission at a recent meeting.

The action, however, will not affect the quarterly earnings reports for that year, Hyde said. These reports must be furnished to the commission on Form DE 342 on a quarterly basis, along with the first quarter earnings of 1937.

The commission made its decision after representatives of the California Retailers' Association and the Western Chapter of American Comptrollers' Institute appeared and advised the commission that a number of firms do not keep total annual earnings records of their employees.

The commission also advised employers it was not necessary to fill out the item on Form DE

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352A which calls for reporting the total contributions of employees to the Unemployment Fund unless the employers keep this information, but suggested it is highly desirable that the commission have the report.

Form DE 352A required reporting of the earnings for the first six months of 1937.

### NEW PLAY FOR ALCAZAR

When a score of newspaper men get together with an idea common to all and systematically develop it something worth while generally results. Such is the case with the living newspaper play, "Power," which opens at the Alcazar Theater in San Francisco, August 12. "Power" is the result of an idea of newspaper men on the Federal Theater Project in New York City. It presents a thrilling dramatization of modern industry. The current play, "The Pursuit of Happiness," will close, according to present plans, on July 31, after which the Alcazar will be dark for eleven days. It is one of the most popular plays yet produced by the San Francisco Federal Theater Project.

### DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936, and ending June 30, 1937, \$193,443.82 was added to the earnings of women and minor workers in California, according to Mrs. Mabel McKinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled \$42,034.62, and affected 9169 workers. In plants operating on a piece rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry \$150,648.87 was reported as audit adjustments paid and added to the earnings of 39,976 women and minor employees.

Hon. Vito Marcantonio, former Congressman Hon. Vito Marcantonio, former Congressman from New York, will speak on the above topic at a banquet to be given in his honor by the California People's Legislative Conference at the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, July 24, at 6:30 o'clock. Notable unionists and legislative officials will take part, according to the announcement.

## Secretary Vandeleur Denies Strike Stories

Prompted by a serious clash between striking workers of the Tea Garden Products plant, involving the jurisdictional claims of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, in which he denies having made any attempt to reorganize the firm's employees into an A. F. of L. union. In part he says:

"The truth of the situation is that your body knows that this office, acting for the A. F. of L., has had no one organizing workers at this plant.

"Some time ago a group of workers applied for a charter, which was issued and identified as Canning and Preserve Workers' Union No. 20-379. This charter was revoked because the membership voted in favor of the C. I. O.

"Organization of an entirely separate group was undertaken, and a charter applied for and issued in the name of the Packers and Preserve Workers' Union No. 20-989. But none of the employees of the Tea Garden firm have been a part of this organization because of their previous activities in behalf of the C. I. O., for which reason their charter was revoked.

"Any statements that have been made to the effect that this office, in its capacity as a subsidiary of the A. F. of L., advised any workers to return to work at the Tea Garden plant are absolute untruths."

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